

Ch-11 Sulphuric Acid

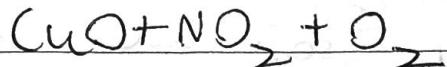
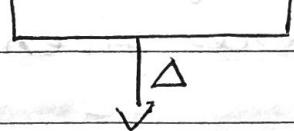
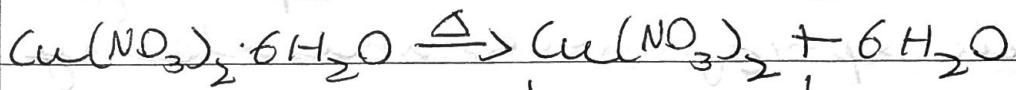
① Sodium and Potassium Nitrates are white crystalline solids on heating they devipitate slightly and melt to very very light yellowish coloured liquid and then they solidify and decompose to give a colourless gas which can be conformed to be oxygen if it relights the glowing splinter and the residue fuses into the test tube.

② Zinc Nitrate is a colourless crystalline solid highly deliquescent in nature. On heating, it devipitates slightly then decomposes to give dense, reddish-brown fumes of Nitrogen dioxide and colourless, odourless oxygen, the presence of which can be conformed, if a glowing splinter gets relighted. The residue is light yellow when hot and changes to white colour on cooling.



③ Lead Nitrate is a heavy white crystalline solid that decomposes loudly. On stronger heating, dense reddish brown fumes of NO_2 is given out along with the colourless, odourless oxygen and the residue is a red sluggish liquid which changes to light yellow fused mass on cooling.

④ Copper Nitrate is a greenish-blue, highly deliquescent crystalline solid that changes to green in colour on heating and steamy vapours are given out which on further heating changes to a black powder, dense reddish brown fumes of NO_2 evolves along with colourless, odourless oxygen.



⑤ Mercuric Nitrate is a waxy white solid on heating, dense reddish brown fumes of NO_2 are given out along with colourless, odourless oxygen and no residue is left at the bottom of the test tube but a silvery grey mirror like deposit occurs on the cooler part of the test tube.

⑥ Silver Nitrate is a waxy white solid on heating, dense reddish brown fumes of NO_2 along with colourless, odourless oxygen are given out and a silvery liquid is left in the test tube.

⑦ When few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid is added to sugar crystals, first it turns to brown in colour, then it swells up to form a black spongy mass and steamy vapours are given out.

